"IMPACT OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY ON COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT EDUCATION PRE AND POST COVID-19 WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE IN LATUR DISTRICT"

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Introduction:

The education system which was evolved first in ancient India is known as the *Vedic* system of education. In other words, the ancient system of education was based on the *Vedas* and therefore it was given the name of *Vedic* Education System.

This verse widely quoted in India illustrates the significance of education in India. The education system of *Vedic* period has unique characteristics and qualities which were not found in the ancient education system of any other country of the world.

Vedic Education:

The aim of *Vedic* education was to realize the supreme and achieve supreme consciousness.

Inculcation of a spirit of piety and righteousness was the aim of education.

Preservation and spread of ancient culture was one of the aims of ancient educational system.

Ancient Indian Education had been evolved strictly on the foundations of Indian philosophical traditions. The idea of the ephemerally of life and the world, the concept of ultimate death and the futility of Mundane, pleasures had provided them with the special angle of vision. Teaching was largely oral and students remembered and meditated upon what was taught in the class.

The *Vedas* regarded as the oldest among the literatures of the world are the original sources of the philosophy of life in ancient India.

After *Vedas* studies Buddhist education came into existence. Buddhist education was based on the teaching of Gautama Buddha.

In the Buddhist era, religion was given top priority and education was imparted through it. The chief aim of education was the propagation of religion and the inculcation of religious feelings and education served as a mean to achieve 'salvation' or 'nirvana'.

In Buddhist era education centres in the ancient India is Takshashila, Nalanda, Vikramshila, Vallabi was a centre of religious teaching of Buddhism for several centuries.

In Buddhist era foreigners came into India for the Higher education, during this period the main aim of education was to prepare for a good life, a moral life.

India is believed to have had a functioning system of higher education as early as 1000 B.C.

Unlike present day universities these ancient learning centres were primarily concerned with dispersing *Vedic* education. The modern Indian education system finds its roots in colonial legacy.

The first college was Presidency College in 1817 and then second one in 1818 in Serampore in Bengal imparting western education in India. In 1851, three central universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were set up, 71 colleges were affiliated. In 1947, 19 universities were there in India.

India has different Higher education institutions namely, central and state universities, unitary and affiliating universities, institutions of national importance deemed to be universities and open universities.

Higher education also edu post-secondary education third level or tertiary education is an optional final stage of formal learning that occurs after completion secondary education.

Education at universities or similar educational establishments especially to degree level.

Modern Technology:

The use of modern technology in education is inevitable today because education has changed significantly. One of the main reasons, education has undergone so many changes because of technological development. In today's society, the impact of technology on higher education played a positive and negative role in every realm of everyday life.

The emergency of technology has had a profound impact to the education landscape in our society.

Today's aspirants (students) are habituated to a Tab, Laptop, Mobile phones, students towards using Computers, Mobiles as a medium to learning.

This habit is throwing negative impact on aspirants like they are lack competencies in reading, writing and arithmetic, which are the basic three skill any student is expected to master.

Modern technology negatively impacting of education in many environments and distortion of the relationship between teachers and students.

Covid-19:

Covid-19 Pandemic in India is a part of Worldwide Pandemic of Corona Virus disease 2019.

The first cases of Covid-19 in India reported on 30th January 2020 in three towns of Kerala, among three Indian medical students who had returned from Wuhan, the epiccentre of the Pandemic.

India has been one of the hardest-hit countries by Covid-19 beyond the staggering impact. On human life, Covid-19 has greatly disrupted access to education in India.

While school, college system in India and across the world have made efforts to reach students at home through various means, recent estimates of the impact on tearing and socio-emotional well-being suggest that the poorest aspirants will be hurt the most by the educational institutions closure.

Significance of the Study:

This study is important to understand the higher education status in India as well as the policy of higher education.

This study is important to know about the ancient education in India where is the ancient education centres in India. What was the teaching methods of the ancient education periods?

This study is needed for the knowing the problems of society in online education phase and Covid-19 phase in Latur district.

The Covid-19 can be seen every sphere of life because of Covid-19 many countries to enforce lockdowns and its effect also on teaching and learning process. The educational sector suffered the most due to this Pandemic; due to this phase Government across the country began to shutdown the schools, colleges as well as know that this was the crucial time for students and stakeholders of education.

In this phase after the lockdown, it has brought new dimension to the teaching-learning process in India. People started learning and using digital technology.

Electronic media was used to interact with different people around the globe improving the communication. Students performed Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode of learning as it encourages self-learning. The HEIs also gave their positive response by adopting different strategies during this crisis situation. UGC MHRD also has made available teaching and learning materials for students to motivate learning. Some of the digital initiatives have proved to be very effective during the Covid-19.

This study is needed for the knowing the digital enhancement in higher education of Latur district.

Objectives of the Study:

1) To find out comparative changes in outcomes with traditional and modern technological education.
2) To examine the stakeholders behaviral changes with the technology/ enhanced learning.
3) To understand progress of Commerce and management education in India pre and post Covid-19.
4) To study the traditional methods in commerce and management education.
5) To examine the effects of Covid-19 and use of new technology in Commerce and management education in Latur district.
6) To analyze the change in study materials, daily attendance, exam system, evaluation system and passing percentage.

7) To underline the limitations of advanced technology in Commerce and management education.

Hypothesis of the Study:

1) Covid-19 has no significant effect on use of advanced technology in Commerce and management education in Latur district.

2) Stakeholders of Commerce and management education have been widely affected because of Covid-19 post period.

Research Methodology and Data Collection:

The data collection for this project will be both primary as well as secondary data. The primary data will be collected from a sample survey/ survey method, observation method.

The primary data will be collected through questionnaire and the secondary data will be collected through websites, publications and library.

Scope of the Study:

1) **Periodical Scope:** The periodical scope of this research will be 5 years i.e. 2019 to 2023.

2) **Geographical Area:** The Geographical scope of the study will be Higher education in India in general and Latur district special.

3) **Operational Scope:** this will consider the impact of modern technology on the aspirants in Higher education.

Chapter Scheme:

1) Introduction to Higher Commerce and management education in India.

2) Review of Literature and Research Methodology

3) Analysis of progress of Commerce and management education pre-Covid-19 in Latur district.

4) Impact of Covid-19 on use of advanced technology in Commerce and management education in Latur district.

5) Limitations of adaptation of advanced technology in Commerce and management education.

6) Summary of conclusions and suggestions.

The above chapter scheme is tentative. Depending on the actual research work it may change in the course of the study.

(Kamble Anuja) **Dr. S. N. Chavan**

Research Scholar Research Guide